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June 19, 1974

vide for a strengthening of the authorized thereunder, and for purposes, was announced as order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. F. The ACTING PRESIDENT pore. The bill will be passed over.

THE SEWALL-BELMONT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The bill (S. 3188) to establish wall-Belmont House National Site, and for other purposes, considered, ordered to be engrossed third reading, read the third time, passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United America in Congress assembled, That to preserve for the benefit and of the people of the United States tional historic site, the Sewall-Belmont within the District of Columbia, the of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement to assist in the preservation and interpretation of such house.

Sec. 2. The property subject to cooperative agreement pursuant to section 1 of this Act is hereby designated as the Sewall-Belmont National Historic Site.

Sec. 3. The cooperative agreement shall contain, but shall not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose of conducting visitors through such property and interpreting it to the public, that no changes or alterations shall be made in such property except by mutual agreement between the Secretary and the other parties to such agreement. The agreement may contain specific provisions which outline in detail the extent of the participation by the Secretary in the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic site.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY ACT AUTHORIZATIONS

The bill (H.R. 13839) to authorize appropriations for carrying out the provisions of the International Economic Policy Act of 1972, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIRE) is now recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: THE FBI AND INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, without fanfare or public awareness the U.S. intelligence community and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have provided this country with a vastly improved intelligence and law enforcement system that may now be the best in the world.

I have been a persistent critic of the excessive and unjustifiable secrecy sur-

CIA 1-01 Colby, William F.

Org 1 Los Angeles

World Affairs

Council

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(orig under Proxmire)

The nominal head of the defense is the Director of Central Intelligence currently William Colby, who also is Director of the CIA. In practice, however, the defense components have virtual independence in budgetary and certain operational matters.

The increased capability of the intelligence community has been highlighted recently by Mr. Colby before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. He said:

The first and most dramatic change in today's meaning of the word intelligence stems from the technological genius of Americans. We have applied to intelligence the talents of our inventors, of our engineers, and of our scientists. In the short space of eighteen years since the U-2 began its missions, we have revolutionized intelligence. In 1960 this country engaged in a great debate as to whether there was a missile gap between the Soviet Union and ourselves. Today the facts are so well established that such a debate is impossible. Then we had to try to deduce from bits of circumstantial evidence how many missiles the Soviets had; today we see and count them. We wondered then what new missiles the Soviets might be developing; today we follow their tests and determine from them the range, the size and the effectiveness of such missiles.

Mr. Colby went on to show how this technology has enabled us to negotiate international arms-control agreements such as the Nuclear Test Ban and the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty because we had the intelligence to monitor cheating.

With this vast increase in capability, however, has come the threat that such power could be used for immoral or illegal purposes. We have seen how the CIA has engaged in training of police in this country even though it was strictly prohibited by the 1947 National Security Act.

We have seen how the CIA gave Howard Hunt, a former CIA employee, alias identification gear, disguises, and other technical materials for purposes having nothing to do with the CIA mission.

Such involvement in domestic politics or any law enforcement functions will be prohibited if the House of Representatives accepts the Proxmire amendment to the military procurement authorization bill.

This amendment would make certain

that CIA activities are directed toward foreign countries and would specifically prohibit law enforcement or internal security activities by the CIA here at home. This is the business of the FBI and local police forces.

To guard against abuse at home and abroad, the American people must insist on the following safeguards:

Court orders for all types of surveillance either by technical means or by traditional methods.

Real congressional oversight instead of the present "do nothing" system. Some of the oversight committees have not been meeting frequently or actively watching these agencies.

Insistence on improved productivity. The FBI in particular appears to have increased its manpower without a resulting increase in cases solved. In fiscal year 1970 the volume of investigate matters received was 882,254 with 6,935 agents. By fiscal year 1975 estimates, the volume has dropped; it has gone down substantially, to 310,000, while the number of agents has sharply increased. In fact, it has increased by about 25 percent. The FBI argues that this apparent declining productivity has been offset by increases in selected complex areas like organized crime convictions, civil rights and counter espionage cases but the fact remains that overall the productivity of the Bureau should be subject to close scrutiny. They can do much better.

The combined intelligence budget should be made public and not hidden in other appropriations.

Duplication between intelligence agencies should be eliminated.

The CIA should be barred from taking actions overseas which result in the disruption of foreign governments as opposed to normal intelligence collection.

And, finally, guarantees must be insured that personal privacy will not be violated by new computer data banks.

Despite these numerous reservations, I have concluded that the intelligence community and the FBI have performed well for many years.

For example, in the past 15 years the role of classical espionage—called spying—has declined as satellites and technical devices have returned hard intelligence about foreign weapon systems and operations. Based on unclassified magazine articles, it appears that U.S. photography can identify ground targets under 1 foot in size from 100 nautical miles in space.

Just think of that, Mr. President. It means that we can take pictures 100 miles in space from satellites and have them show up, when what they are taking pictures of is only inches in size.

Furthermore, certain satellites collect electronic emissions which aid in the identification and pinpointing of targets.

Satellites also provide an accurate early warning indication of missile launches in the U.S.S.R. and Peoples Republic of China. The so-called "big birds" are the latest and most sophisticated in this series and are thought to have almost a real time capability to transmit data to earth.